PRESENT KANSAS OFFICERS IN-DORSED BY ACCLAMATION.

#### THE DEMOCRATS GOT NOTHING

CAME OVER, BAG AND BAGGAGE, TO THE POPULISTS.

Governor Leedy Fights Hard to Kill the Plank Demanding the Abol-Inhment of the Metropolitan Police Law, but

THE TICKET.

For Governor-John W: Leedy. For Lieutenant Governor-A. M. Har-

cretary of State-W. E. Bush. For Attorney General-L. C. Boyle. For Treasurer-David Hefiebower. For Auditor-W. H. Morris.

For State Superintendent of Schools -William Stryker. For Associate Justice-S. H. Allen.

For Congressman-at-Large-J. D.

TOPEKA, June 16.-(Special.) Governor John W. Leedy and all the other state officers were renominated by acclamation in the Populist state convention this afternoon at 4 o'clock on a platform that forces the governor at once to abolish the metropolitan police system in the six first class cities of the state.

Just as has been predicted in The Jour nal, the nominations were all bunched and were sent through with a whoop and rush, as atf it were a hitter dose, and the dele

The entire ticket of the Pops, has been specifically indorsed by the Democratic dorsed in advance by the free silver Republicans. This makes a complete fusion deal supporting Governor Leedy, and the

ination of Lieutenant Governo Harvey was the only surprise. It had been supposed he was quite out of the deal, as he had gone to war, and the Pops were re than willing to give away his office. nation was caused by the Demo crats at Atchison choosing him on the ticket, leaving the Pops no choice. It was a piece of work done by David Overmyer, ind as his politics runs by neither rule nor law, there is no explanation for it save to say Overmyer did it.

The building of the platform was not ac ed without strong differences of ons from the political mechanics of the convention. Governor Leedy wanted a state stock yards plank put in, but it was posed by able men, and it required conderable diplomacy among the Leedy

Governor Leedy did not want the plank out in that was hostile to the metropolitan lice law, but the convention did, and it out it in, after twice winning the struggle with the administration forces, to illustrate that the convention and not the governor was running the party and building the platform. The governor did not yield this dily. He had the entire political force of the administration at work on the cause of the action of the governor's mer buttonholing delegates and working with them to help the administration.

The old-time hilarity and enthusiasm of the Populists was not apparent in the gathering. The applause was spasmodic, and even Governor Leedy warned the delegates that they were not going on a Sun-day school excursion, but had work to do.

The work of the convention in abolishing of the seed sown by Representative Fair-'He got a bill through the house by a big vote, and all was in readiness for it to go through the senate when Governor Leedy interfered. "It has dragged down other governors," he said, "but they did not know how to handle it. I knew how to It a powerful influence for our good." This talk won over eleven senators, and the bill was killed. To-day Governor Leedy had to admit he had failed and see -victory go to Representative Fairchild. It was Fairchild's day to smile.

Wednesday's Wrangle Resumed. The convention met shortly after 9 o'clock and promptly resumed the wrangle over the platfrom that was in progress when it ad-journed last night. The convention was in just as turbulent spirits as when it quit in just as turbulent spirits as when it quit to rest and sleep.

Edwin Taylor, of Wyandotte, asked that further canaderation of the platform be waived until the conference committee made a report, and the convention agreed

The conference committee then made a prief verbal report, saying the Democrats and made a positive demand for two places. had made a positive demand for two places.
They wanted lieutenant governor and ore other, preferably secretary of state, but anything would do:

The Pops were quite willing to give away the lieutenant governorship for they had

The Pops were quite willing to give away the lieutenant governorship, for they had no use for it, but they needed the other places, and at once adopted a motion to allow the Democrats the lieutenant governorship and no more. Everybody yelled and believed the Democrats had been whipped into line.

"Greenback" Williams, of Cloud county, made quite a hit by moving that the convention notify the Democrats that they could have only the one place of lieutenant governor. The motion was adopted.

For state Stock Varda.

For State Stock Yards. Then Evan Stratton, of Wichita, opene up the question of platform by speaking on the reconsideration of the stock yards plank. The convention yesterday knocked plank. The convention yesteriay knocked out the plank demanding state ownership of the yards, but a few of the leaders of innovations tried to force the plank in again. Stratton pleaded for state ownership and dwelt on the woes of the stock men. He was followed by George Munger, the laundryman, of Greenwood, who created a sensation by saying the "enemy was in the hall and had, by a trick, defeated the stock yards plank when it came up. He was asked who the enemy was, but did not reply, leaving the convention to guess the identity of the enemy. Munger said the state yards could be located and but in working shape for 250,000. Mr. Mungersald that if Kansas ied in the matter, Louis, Omaha, Chicago and all other ets would have to come into line, er wrote the stock yards plank.

P. Elder spoke in opposition to the Me declared it was impracticable. He the convention not to commit the p such an error. He said the party hady overloaded with surplus bag-

Taylor and Pat O'Farrell, of Wy-

V. Clark, who was special master he testimony at the stock yards as and the only man in the conrection of the said the real cost of as over \$2,000,000, and the pressover \$4,000,000. He said Mr. not informed when he said is be put up for \$250,000. tried herd to inform the the body was set in its only a score of votes the plank.

Police Law Fight. ome up over the met-

wanted the word "repeal" substituted for "abolish." That would throw the responsi-bility of the whole matter on the legisabolish. That whole matter on the legislature.

Brown, of Pratt, who wrote the plank, defended it by saying the committee wanted the iniquitous matter wiped off the shate immediately. The committee chose the terms carefully, and was ready to force the issue. To promise a repeal would mean nothing, as the next house might be Republican. He appeared to think there was a strong probability of a Republican house. Jake Sheppard, of Fort Scott, said there was not a man in the house supporting Judge Pfost's plan who was not hoiding a police job.

"No, no!" shouted Superintandent Toothaker, of the blind institute at Kansas City, Kas.

"Or are appointees of Governor Leedy," continued Sheppard, and Toothaker collapsed.

"Governor Leedy has made a mistake in this police muddle, and he known it as

lapsed.

"Governor Leedy has made a mistake in this police muddle, and he knows it as well as well as the continued Sheppard. "He will not figure this a turndown, for Editor Kies, of Wichita, told the committee that the Wichita police would soon be abolished

Wichita police would soon be abolished there.

Easterly, of Eureka, came in with an amendment to suspend the operation of the law and bind the legislature to a repeal. Stebbins, of Shawnee, wanted the original plank adopted, and said Shawnee would be with it with a full vote.

Edwin Taylor, of Wyandotte, said the Populist party would need the police votes this fall, and it was had policy to swap horses in crossing a stream. He said the proposed action was bad policy.

Jake Sheppard asked him if the convention was here to talk questions of policy or right.

"Right, but Not Politic."

Clem Fairchild, of Kingman, came to the front and said the whole police system was iniquitous. It was a Republican measure iniquitous. It was a Republican measure and the Populists were under no obligations to give it their support, but ought to be glad of a chance to turn it down. It was and had been full of corruption and a menace to the people. It meant whisky in town and prohibition in the country. At the last legislature, he said, when the Pops tried to repeal it, a crowd of police pichunters swarmed about the shate house trying to save it. The law could only be used to draw strings about a lot of boodlers and machine politicians and it was wholly unsuited to any needs of the Populist party. Otto Outcalt had complained that the party had no right to denounce it and then force Governor Leedy to get on the platform."

platform,
"If some people don't like our platform,"
declared Mr. Fairchild, "they don't need to

declared Mr. Fairchild, "they don't need to run on it."

The sentiment was applauded.

The vote was then taken on the substi-tute plank demanding the immediate sus-pension of the metropolitan police law by the government and its repeal by the legis-lature. It proved to be the popular thing, county after county swung in behind the amendment and it was adopted, 350 to 122.

The vote by counties was:

Vote on Amendment.

l	Counties.	Yes.	No.	Counties.	Yes.	N
1	Allen		7	Logan		153
1	Anderson		7	Lyon	. 13	16
ä	Atchison		11	Marion	. 3	
š	Barber		100	Marshall		
1	Barton	. 6	- 33	McPherson	. 4	
š	Bourbon	. 13		Meade	. 3	
ŧ	Brown	. 10		Miami		
ĕ	Butler	. 11	1	Mitchell	11	
3	Chase	. 4	- 1	Montgomery	94	
ı	Chautauqua			Morris		
8	Cherokee	. 11	9	Morton		ь,
8	Cheyenne	. 1		Neosho		3
9	Clark	. 2	1140	Neosbo	. 7	
ñ	Clay :			Ness		E.
g	Cloud	. 1	7	Norton	. 5	
ä	Coffey			Omage	. 14	70
ŝ	Comanche	123		Osborne		T,
9	Cowley	. 13		Ottawa		
ij	Crawford	. 7	12	Pawnee		-
ä	Decatur	. 4	15.	Phillips		100
B	Dickinson			Pottawatomie	. 1	30
4	Doniphan		- 5	Pratt		69
2	Douglas		10	Rawlins		
B	Edwards		2	Reno	. 13	
Ø	ER			Republic		
Я	Bills		4	Rice	. 7	39
B	Ellsworth	. 4	100	Riley	. 1	
ä	Finney		2	Rooks		35
g	Ford		2	Rush		
ä	Frenklin		200	Russell	300	12
3	Geary	. 5		Saline		
g	Gots	. 2		Scott	- 22	
9	Graham			Sedgwick	. 16	
g	Grant			Seward	*	
ä	Qray			Shawnee		13
8	Greeley	. 3		Sheridan	300	- 23
Я	Greenwood	. 8	**	Sherman		
3	Hamilton		200	Smith		9
3	Harper	100		Stafford		
g	Harvey	. 7	**	Stanton		
ũ	Haskell			Sterens		
3	Hodgeman	. 3	- 32	Sumner	100	100
ä	Jackson			Thomas	435	
ã	Jefferson	• ••		Trego		-
9	Jewell		- 22	Wallace	41	
휈	Johnson		10	Washington	28.7	15
S	Regray		100	to annual ton	72.2	
S	Kingman	. 5		Wichita	315	
ø	Klowa	. 2	1100	Wilson	145	19
ij	Labette			Wyandotte	40.0	35
g	Lane					1
ă	Leavenworth		17	Totals	-	2
ii	Lincoln			10001	-	

The administration forces were surprised at the vote. It was a slap at the governor, and his friends knew he was not in a position to stand many such joits.

The plank denouncing tederal courts came in a supplementary resolution, but went to the table. It is a pet measure with the Pops in theory, but they had so much baggage they feared to carry more. Pentientiary Coal Plank.

The penitentiary coal plank caused a wrangle. Judge George Clark spoke for it, but wanted a few words changed. He said it was absolutely necessary to keep convict coal out of the market. This was a hard rap at another of Governor Leedy's

hard rap at another of Governor Leedy's plans.

Mr. Newman, who went over the state establishing agencies for the sale of pentientiary coal, opposed Judge Clark's position, and made an adroit speech to try to break the force of Judge Clark's remarks.

A motion by Carl' Vrooman, of Parsons, carried Judge Clark's amendments through, and shortly after all the other planks in the platform were carried through, and the convention, worn and wearied, adjourned for dinner.

journed for dinner.

The adoption of the anti-metropolitan po-Journed for dinner.

The adoption of the anti-metropolitan police plank at the morning session raised an awful roar and Governor Leedy served notice on the crowd that he would not accept a nomination on a platform containing that plank. His heelers were out during the noon hour whooping it up for a reconsideration, and when the convention met J. C. Vogle, of Cherokee, came to the front with a formal motion to reconsider the vote on the metropolitan police plank. The motion was seconded by Carl Vrooman, of Parsons, who said he had enanged his mind. He said it was a question of policy; it was right, he said, but "it was wrong to do right at the wrong time."

Everybody was on the qui vive when Stephens, of Cherokee, arose and made a redhot speech in favor of letting the matter stand.

Grant Harrington's Talk.

Grant Harrington's Talk

Then Grant Harrington, of Hiawatha was called to the platform and made the

was called to the platform and made the best and plainest speech of the convention.

"This is the time for a little practical, honest politics," he said. "If this law will be wrong next fall and ought to be repealed, then it is wrong now and ought to be repealed. There never was and never will be a reason for the continuance, expealed, then it is wrong now and ought to be repealed. There never was and never will be a reason for the continuance, except that it is a source of revenue for the campaign fund. (Sensation.) We spiked a big campaign gun of the Republicans this morning; now we propose to draw the spike. It will be heralded all over the state that we did it to preserve the sources for a boodle campaign fund. (Cries of "Oh, oh," and "Good, good.") That charge will be made to us all over the state and an honest Pop can only hang his head in shame. (Cries of "You're all right.") We have taken a bold and honorable position and we can with ease maintain it, but the proposed action now will prove a millstone. All the speakers have said they are in favor of the repeal of the law. We have the chance to repeal it to-morrow. (Loud shout of "Then do it.") We have already done so. We cannot afford to go back on it. The charge that greeted us all over the state two years ago was that of police boodle, and the Republicans now have charts made of all the first class cities showing the number of joints in operation. They will use it against us and it will be effective if we undo what we did and in danger with what is proposed."

Editor Eastery, of the Eureka Union,

what we did and in danger with what isproposed."

Editor Eastery, of the Eureka Union,
also spoke against the reconsideration.

Judge Pfost, of Wyandotte, took the
floor to support the motion to reconsider.

He pleaded for the convention to let
Leedy keep the police commissioners until after the election. "If you will just
let the commissioners alone until election
day and Governor Leedy is re-elected. I
will pledge you here and now that he
will abolish all the boards the next day."

Pfost is Leedy's mouthplece. This statement was conclusive evidence that all the
administration wanted was to use the police during the campaign. Pfost pleaded
long and loud, but didn't win any votes.

George Case, superintendent of the
Hutchinson reformatory, made a talk in
favor of reconsidering.

Leedy and the Police Law.

Leedy and the Police Law. George Easterwood, of Wyandotte, made one of the most amusing speeches of the day. He intended to speak to retain the

"I am authorised by Governor Leedy to

say to this convention that if this body desires him to abolish the police boards he will do it at once," said he.

Just then Edwin Taylor ran up to him and whispered something in his ear.

Turning to the convention, Easterwood said: "Gentlemen, the governor has changed his mind."

The convention went into convulsions

changed his mind."

The convention went into convulsions.

George B. Harrison, of Shawnee, informed
the convention that he had just had a
talk with the governor and that Leedy
would do whatever the convention said.

Carl Vrooman talked again for the motion and Bill Brown, of Pratt, talked
against it.

tion and Bill Brown, of Pratt, talked against it.

A motion to lay the motion to reconsider on the table was put to a vive voce vote and the chair declared it carried. A roll call was demanded.

Police Law Locked Out. When Chairman King ordered the roll call the Leedy men wormed through the hall and did the liveliest procelyting seen There were many changes made from the other roll call, but when it was through

There were many changes made from the other roll call, but when it was through the vote against the police system had been increased by one. The vote being as follows: To lay on the table, 331; to reconsider the vote, 306.

The result of the vote was greeted with loud applause. The action of the convention in twice slapping the governor in a tender spot quite took the life out of the administration forces, and they quietly submitted to the rest of the programme. While Governor Leedy's close friends said at noon he would refuse a nomination if the police plank were adopted, he was brought up to the rack with a short turn. Clem Fairchild's statement that if "some people" did not want a place on that platform the convention could find someone else scared Leedy. The convention was as ready to name Boyle as Leedy if any attempted dictation were tried. Leedy knew it and speedily changed front. His friends are now telling what a brave thing it was for him to take the nomination when that innovation was being tried.

Democrats Wanted Nothing.

Democrats Wanted Nothing

County Attorney Stephens, of Cherokee member of the conference committee to by the chairman and announced that he had just held a telephonic communication with David Overmyer at Atchison, and that the Democratis would support the Pop ticket from top to bottom. "I told Mr. Overmyer," said he, "that there was a suspicion lurking in the breasts of many that the action of the Democratic convention was a scheme, and that the Democrats would go home and vote the Republican ticket. He assured me that that was not the case. He said that the Democrats did not want to take one little insignificant office, because it would appear that that party was out for spoils instead of principles, and that they decided to take the entire Pop dose."

'This caused an uproar and a vote of thanks was tendered to the Democrats for permitting themselves to be swallowed whole. had just held a telephonic communication

Nominations All in a Bunch. Grant Harrington caught the eye of the suspended and that the following nomina tions be made by acciamation: J. W. Leedy, for governor; S. A. Allen, for as-sociate justice; J. D. Botkin, for congresssociate justice; J. D. Botkin, for congress-man-at-large; A. M. Harvey, for lieuten-ant governor; L. C. Boyle, for attorney gereral; W. E. Bush, for secretary of state; W. H. Morris, for state auditor; David Heflebower, for treasurer, and Will-iam B. Stryker, for state superintendent of schools. A hundred voices seconded the motion and it was put and carried with a whoop.

a whoop.
Gomer Davies, of Cloud, said that was like a funeral to him, because he had been selected to place Governor Leedy in nomination and he had given a newspaper man \$5 to write the speech for him. He said he had a speech for sale. He was given permission to print it in the congressional record.

gressional record.

A committee was appointed to round up the state officers who had been renominated and have them pass in review. Governor Leedy did not wait for the committee to get him, but came to the hall. He made the usual speech of acceptance, glorified the administration and told of the large chunks of harmony that existed between all of the state officials. This made some delegates

"We have been standing up for Kan sas," said he, "and have been recognized by the federal government. Missouri may be looked upon as a province and Illinois a looked upon as a province and Illinois a territory, but Kansas is looked upon as a state by the authorities at Washington. A federal judge of Arkansas told Boyle and McNall to do his bidding, but they said they were state officers and would do as they pleased. They did. The judge went back to Arkansas to look up the law. He has not been heard from since. Boyle has lost no flesh worrying over the outcome, neither has McNall, for he is nothing but skin and hone anythow. one anyhow

"The war department told me how to run things; it said I could not commission old soldiers as officers in the volunteer army. Well, I did it, and the old soldiers are now in the service. When Alger found that I proposed to stand pat he seemed as shy as he did at the battle of Chancellors-ville."

The governor then spoke of the war and said that it would have a beneficial effect not only in lifting Cubs, but would make it possible for this country to extend its trade with South American countries. He was not in fayor of sending raw recruits to

with South American countries. He was not in favor of sending raw recruits to Cuba. He wanted them equipped and well drilled first.

He next spoke about insurance matters and told of the various alleged fights the Pops had made on the corporations. He vilified the United States supreme court on the same lines as his interview published several months ago, and declared that the only way to get justice for the common people in that tribunal was for the people to keep hammering it. He intimated that his lambasting of that court caused it to modify its decision on the Nebraska freight rate case.

"Before we are through with those indges," said he, "we will make them swallow the entire decision; you must catch the courts before you catch the corporations."

The governor said he was in favor of a The governor said he was in favor of a short railroad law, and also some laws that would help the miners.

In conclusion he said: "This is no Sunday school excursion we are going on, this campaign. Every man must take off his coat and fight like a warrior."

Rayle Follows the Governor. Attorney General Boyle followed the governor, and took an opposite position on the supreme court. He denied that that tribunal was dishonest. He said that it was aristocratic, it was reared that way, and that it must be brought down to the and that it must be blooked the conven-tion for declaring for the immediate abol-ishment of the police system. "You have taken the thing by its throat and choked it to death that has been a curse to God and the people of Kansas," said he. In concluding, he urged the Pops to bring. Republicans out to Pop meetings this year, as "we want to talk to conscious intelli-gence this time." The other state officers made brief talks, accepting the nomina-tions.

tions.

The following addition was made to the platform at the suggestion of Judge Dos-"We are opposed in the crisis of our troubles with Spain to the talked of alliance with Great Britain. It is unnecessary, unpatriotic and un-American. It has for its object the entanglement of this country in the complications of international politics and the imposition upon us of the monetary and commercial systems. We declare our ability to maintain our flag on land and sea, against all persons which dare come against us, without the ald or co-operation of any other nation on earth."

After the adoption of this plank the con rention adjourned. TAYLOR RIDDLE WINS OUT. Elected Chairman of the State Cen tral Committee Despite Vigor-

ous Opposition. TOPEKA, KAS., June 16.-(Special.) The Pop state committee met at the state house to-night and elected Taylor Riddle, of Marion, chairman. W. T. Tipton, of Coffey, chief clerk at the penitentiary, was re-elected secretary, and H. S. Clarke, of Douglas, was chosen treasurer. A fight was made on Riddle to the last, but he won out. This is the first time in the history of the Pop party that the committee selected the chairman. The convention had always performed that duty before. The state committee is as follows:

state committee is as follows:
Grant W. Harrington, Brown county.
H. B. Shafer, Jefferson county.
E. B. Pfost, Wyandotte county.
Carl Vrooman, Labette county.
J. C. Bradshaw, Cowley county.
J. C. Bradshaw, Cowley county.
W. T. Tipton, Coffey county.
A. W. Logan, Osage county.
Andrew Shearer, Marshall county.
Pierce Butler, Cloud county.
B. M. Cook, Smith county.
C. H. Emmons, Graham county.
E. J. Westgate, Finney county. E. J. Westgate, Finney county. B. E. Kies, Sedgwick county.

offices and the third for a straight Demo the minority, but they were given much encouragement by the element favoring fu-sion on an equal division of offices, and this morning it was partially agreed that these two crowds should get together and nominate a complete Democratic ticket if the Populists refused to "do the right thing." The conference committee returned from Topeka before the morning session and announced that lieutenant governo was all that the Democrats were to have The factions opposed to such a division got together and discussed the advisability of bolting the convention.

It was decided, however, that such ac-tion might be detrimental to their cause in the future, so it was decided to swallow their medicine. The convention was called to order at

o'clock in the afternoon and the first thing to be taken up was the report of the con ference committee. National Committee man J. G. Johnson, chairman of the con ference committee, walked up on the stage and made a verbal report for the commit

"We reached Topeka about midnight," began Mr. Johnson, "and were met by a like committee from the other convention both sides exchanging views. We did thought we were entitled to at least three places on the ticket. They argued that it was customary with both parties to give men holding office two terms. They claimed that all of the present state ofclaimed that all of the present state officers had given perfect satisfaction and
were entitled to second terms. Of course,
we agreed with them that the present officers had done much good for the state
and the party, but informed them that the
convention which we represented thought
that it was entitled to recognition on the
ticket. We were told that the only man
who was willing to sacrifice himself for
fusion was Mr. Hafvey, and we were told
that we could depend on getting this place.

This conversation took yards plank was under discussion. Actuated by missionary
motives The Journal correspondent suggestin the state stock yards plank was under discussion. Actuated by missionary
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who were demanding state stock yards as
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"I have been intending to do it," said
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State of the state stock yards as the stock yards as the stock yards as the stock yards as the suggestion of the state stock yards as the that we could depend on getting this place. At 4 o'clock this morning we left the other committee in order to catch a train, with the understanding that it would confer floor and explained the stock yards mat-with some of the other state officers and Mr. Johnson then read the following tele gram received from the Populist com-

"Our convention unanimously voted to you to nominate a man for lieu "Don't they feel like they had been robbed?" shouted some delegates from the

Second district. Groans could be heard from nearly every part of the hall. H. C. Solomon, of Atchison, moved to suspend the rules and declare all of the present state officers, with the exception of Lieu tenant Governor Harvey, the nominees of the convention. The motion was amended so as to include Mr. Harvey. James Orr, of Atchison, moved that both the motion and the amendment be laid on the table A yea and nay vote was taken on Mr clared it lost. A roll call was asked for but the chair refused it. A vote was then taken on the amendment declaring all the present state officers the nominees of the convention. It carried by a vote of 246 to

97. The vote by countles follows: ndment-Allen, 5; Anderson 4; Atchison, 9; Barber, 3; Barton, 5; Bour-bon, 5; Butler, 6; Chase, 3; Chautauqua, 3; Coffey, 6; Comanche, 2; Cowley, 7; Crawford, 1; Doniphan, 2; Douglas, 7; Elk. 3: Franklin, 8; Grant, 2; Greenwood, 5; Hamilton, 2; Harvey, 5; Jefferson, 6; Johnson. 3; Leavenworth, 13; Linn, 4; Lyon, 5; Marion, 5; Marshall, 7; Meade, 2; Morris, 4; Nemaha, 7; Neosho, 5; Osage, 6; Ottawa, public, 5; Rice, 2; Riley, 4; Saline, 5; Sedgwick, 14; Shawnee, 7; Stanton, 2; Sumner 8; Washington, 5; Wichita, 3; Wyandotte

Against the amendment-Atchison inson, 7; Ellis, 4; Franklin, 2; Graham, 2; Jackson, 5; Jewell, 4; Johnson, 3; Lane, 2; Lincoln, 3; Lyon, 1; Mitchell, 4; Montgomery, 7; Ness, 3; Osborne, 3; Rice, 2; Shaw-nee, 4; Sheridan, 2; Smith, 4; Thomas, 3; Trego, 3; Wallace, 2; Washington, 1; Wi

Thirty-eight counties were not represent

Thirty-eight counties were not represented at the convention, or, if they were, no vote was cast for them. Not more than one-half of the allotted number of delegates were present from the counties that were represented, and the chairmen of the various delegations were allowed to cast the full vote. A motion to adjourn sine discarried.

The men who controlled the convention hardly know what they have done. Ed Murphy stated that there was no question about the fusionists having the convention from the start, but he said they did not know what to do with it. J. Mack Love was almost non-committal. He is of the opinion that the action taken was the best thing that could have been done under the circumstances. In his judgment, the Democrats will be rewarded in 1900. He was in

THEY HELD THE BAG

THEY HELD THEY HELD THEY HELD THEY HELD THEY HELD THE BAG

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THEY HELD THEY HELD

### AS TO THE PRIZE FIGHT.

It Was Paid for by an Assessment on the Local Joints and Disor-

derly Houses. ATCHISON, KAS., June 16.-(Special.) The prize fight pulled off here last night by a Kansas City evening paper by way of making some money under the claim of entertaining the delegates to the state con-vention was paid for by a system of taxation applied to the houses of prostitution and joints by the committee on entertainment. Over \$700 was raised from these two sources, and this went into the fund to be applied to the special form of depravity.

The entertainment committee was against prize fight or the special taxation of the classes had fusion been rejected, but as it was a case of fusion they concluded to dis-grace the outfit by allowing this special proposition for an "entertainment" to pro-

## FRANK ELLIOTT ALARMED.

He Feared That the Journal Correspondent Was Corrupting Judge Clark.

TOPEKA, June 16.-(Special.) An incident showing the caliber of Frank Elliott, of Troy, who held Governor Leedy up for the position of executive clerk by threats of exposing the coal oil inspection corrup-tion, arose when the question of the adoption of the state stock yards plank was un-der discussion. Actuated by missionary motives The Journal correspondent suggest-ed to Judge Clark, who was special master

This conversation took place in the presence of Elliott and a half dozen delegates. A few minutes later, Judge Clark got th see if other places could be secured for of state stock yards was a good one, he this year unless the people were prepared to spend at least \$2,000,000 for buying ground

and erecting yards.

As Judge Clark was in the midst of his speech, Frank Elliott interrupted him with "Why did The Kansas City Journal cor

dent induce you to make this "I'll take great pleasure in answering that question," said the judge. "The Kan-sas City Journal correspondent asked me why I didn't give this convention the accurate information I had obtained by rea-

way I didn't give this convention the accurate information I had obtained by reason of my connection with the stock yards investigation. I tried to get the floor to make this same taik last night, and twice this morning before I saw The Journal correspondent.

"How much did he pay you?" shouted a wild-eyed Pop from somewhere.

"My friend, The Journal correspondent did not attempt to corrupt me," replied Judge Clark. "But let me tell you what he did do during the legislature. He prevented a lot of Pop members from selling out on the stock yards bill by exposing them every time he caught them in the headquarters of the stock yards lobby. The live stock committee of the house will tell you that The Journal stood loyally by it in its desperate fight to get the stock yards law passed."

"That's right," shouted Paul Russell, a delegate from Mismi, who was a member of the live stock committee. "The Journal stood by us to the finish."

"Attorney General Boyle will also tell you that The Journal stood by the tive stock committee. "The Journal stood by us to the finish."

"Attorney General Boyle will also tell you that The Journal stood by him during his entire fight to sustain the law in the courts." continued the judge.

Mr. Elliott then stood hitched while the crowd gave him the equine ha ha. Judge Clark proceeded with his argument.

On, Stanley, Out Charge, Chester, Charge!

To The Journal.

One H. B. Ficharty, a disbarred attorney, made a speech in the late Popullet state convention in Kanasa, in which he said that the cry of "Charge, Chester, charge! On, Stanley, on!" were the last words of Marmion, and that he (Mr. Ficharty) believed that they would likewise be the last cry of the Republican party in Kanasa. If Mr. Ficharty ever read Scott's great epic poem through he would have accrained that Marmion's war cry was the harbinger of victory. Although Marmion's himself fell is the battle, yet the army in which Stanley fought, and under whose com-

# THE PUBLIC

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LEEDY TO ABOLISH THE METROPOL-ITAN POLICE SYSTEM.

POP ORDER TO BE OBEYED

IT WILL GIVE REPUBLICANS CON-TROL IN FIVE CITIES.

Populists Say This Will Weaken Them in the Cities, but Will Strengthen Them in the Country-Proclamation Soon.

TOPEKA, June 16.-(Special.) Governor Leedy announced to-night that, in accordance with the specific instructions of the lamation to-morrow or Saturday abolishing the metropolitan police departments in the six largest cities of Kansas, to take effect July 1. This will give the mayors of the various cities time to select their new police

arious cities that the serious cities that the scramble for these places will probably commence at once. All told, there will be about 250 places to give out. The Rewill be about 250 places to give out. The Rewill control the appointments in will control the appointments in a serious will control the appointments in the serious will be about 250 places to give out. The Rewill serious will be a

that, in surrendering the police machinery, it will throw all the Pops out of positions

it will throw all the Pops out of positions and will injure the party.

Those who rushed the plank through say they expect it to lose the ticket votes in the big cities, but contend that it will gain them votes in the country.

Boys' Brown and Gray Mixed Cassimere Suits, ages 6 to 14 years, nicely made, drawing they will be sail price 12.50; wholesale price 12.50; wholesale price to 12.50; our price to day only.......\$1.15 them votes in the country.

as delighted with the work of the Pop con-

vention to-day. They say it makes more certain Pop defeat this fall. Chief of Police Steele laments the action of the Pop convention and was full of wrath. He saw the convention abolish his job to-day and then observed that the party appeared to be wanting to play into

the hands of the Republicans. He said, during the afternoon: "They are giving the Republicans a club with which they can beat out their brains. It means the loss of many votes to the Populist ticket.

"So far as I am personally concerned. I do not favor the metropolitan police system, but I have served on the police force under both systems and I am satisfied that this is a great deal better than the old system.

"I do not know what Governor Leedy will do; I am sure if he abolishes the system it will mean the loss of many votes."

Mayor Charles Fellows was asked this afternoon what course he would pursue if the police department was turned back to "If I have the appointment of city mar-shal and police judge and the police force I will either enforce the law or resign. To-

peka will be a dry town in a wet season. There will be no more Kansas City bars shipped in to Topeka." hipped in to Topeka."

Mayor Fellows was asked about appoint"I hadn't thought

ments. He replied: "I hadn't thought about them, for this was so sudden. When that comes up I will confer with the council, and men will be appointed to places whom we consider fit for the positions. You

whom we consider fit for the positions. You can say that those who apply for jobs will not be appointed."

Just who will be appointed police judge and who city marshal, should the metropolitan police law be suspended, is not known, but a well known Republican who is a close friend of Mayor Fellows said today: "John Wilkerson wouldn't probably accept the position. John Gardiner stands a good show for appointment as chief. There is a question whether the mayor has to appoint a justice of the peace or whether he can appoint any lawyer whom he sees he can appoint any lawyer whom he sees fit. In case it is a justice of the peace, it is safe to say that W. S. McClintock will re-

ceive the appointment.
"In the matter of appointing a lawyer, Judge L. S. Ferry, who was police judge under the Morrill administration, will re-ceive the appointment if he will accept it. That is very probable."

The metropolitan police law was passed by the legislature in 1839. At that time it was thought that the prohibitory law could be more strictly enforced in the first class cities by a non-partisan police board ap-pointed by the governor than by one ap-pointed by local authority. Under this law the police would not be influenced by lo-cal sentiment. But in recent years, inbeen used to regulate the traffic, and sa loons have flourished like green bay trees Especially has this been true under the Leedy administration. The law leaves it optional with the governor to appoint commissioners, and gives him authority to abolish boards at his will. Governor Leedy did not so will, but the Pop convention did o-day for him. A vast number of rural delegates were treated to a view of Topeks by gaslight Tuesday night. They became thoroughly disgusted at the system which created officers who permitted such fia-grant violations of the law, and voted to

AS BREWERS SEE IT.

Think Sentiment in Favor of Local Option Is Growing in Prohibition States.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 16.—The Brewers' Association of the United States to-day elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, C. William Bergner, Philadelhia; vice presidents, Rudolph Brand, of Chicago, and Ira Danneburg, of New York; treasurer, William G. Ringler, New York; secretary, Richard Katzenmayer, New Tork; manager of literary bureau, G. Alius Thoman; Trustees-Oliver Carle, Boston; Edwin Frauenheim, Pittsburg; Charles Born, Jr., Columbus, O., Frederick G. Gottleib, Baltimore; H. M. Reuter, Boston; Herman Straub, Pittsburg; John Galts, Jr., Cincinnati; Paul A. Seeger, Baltimore; C. W. Bergner, Philadelphia; C. G. Pandow, Buffalo; W. Hoffman, New York; G. Kreuger, Newark; C. G. Pahet, Milwaukee; James Theurer, Chicago; H. M. Nicholaus, St. Louis; C. Class, Philadelphia; J. M. Brown, Brooklyn; J. C. G. Huful, New York, and John M. Ardner, Jr., Philadelphia. Detroit was selected as the next place of

Detroit was selected as the next place of meeting.

The permanent vigilance committee communicated its views to the convention upon the question of prohibition and legislation affecting the brewing industry. The report expressed the belief that there exists in the prohibition states of South Dakota, Jowa and Kassas, a growing sentiment in favor of local option laws. The outlook, the report says, is favorable to legislation of this character at an early day. Concurrently, the committee reported that there is evidence in many states of a tendency to enact laws designed to harass and interfere with the brewing industry in the use of materials and the utilisation of ex-products. However, the report says, the trade has been successful in checking such legislation and is being aided by state boards of health in so doing.

The committee declares that the dispensary law of South Carolina is a failure, while the rates of brewers' license fees of Pennsylvania are condemned as expressive and burdensome.

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